Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1805. [No. 1463.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,

10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c.——Also,—

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruſſels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Silefia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and ſundry other articles.

Philip C. Marſteller.

Nov. 12.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Two boxes Iriſh Linen—*real Coleraines.*

50 barrels prime Pork.

WM. HODGSON.

November 28. d

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12 pipes 2d and 3d proof Cognac Brandy
10 hogſheads, } New-England Rum.
13 barrels
20 bags Green Coffee
500 lbs ſingle, double, and treble Battle Powder—
30 hhds. } *Muſcovado Sugars.*
20 bbls. }
70 boxes old brown Soap.
40 boxes beſt Havanna Segars.

With a general aſſortment of Liquors and Groceries as uſual; *For ſale by*

Mandeville & Jameſſon.

November 16. d

HENRY K. MAY,

Has juſt received and offers for Sale,

5 butts Cape Madeira } *Wines.*
2 pipes }
10 quarter-caſks Teneriffe }

November 21. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has juſt received and offers for Sale,

46 barrels Meſs Pork.
116 barrels prime ditto.
59 barrels cargo ditto.

IN STORE,

A Few Cheſts of Young Hyſon and Hyſon Skin TEAS, and caſes of CLARET.

November 13. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subſcriber,

100 ps. brown Ruſſia Sheetings } Entitled to
100 do. Raven Duck } Dbk. on Ex.
3 bales German Ticklenburgs
50 bolts Ruſſia Duck
100 barrels Boſton Beef
30 do. Tanners Oil
400 caſks Stone Lime
100 boxes mould and dipt Tallow Candles
6 pipes old real Cognac Brandy
Weſt India and New England Rum
And a quantity of Mens, Womens and Childrens SHOES.

John G. Ladd.

November 16. d

TO RENT,

ONE neat three-ſtory Brick Houſe, on Prince-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the poſt office. Poſſeſſion will be given the 5th December next

1 two ſtory Brick Houſe, on King-ſtreet, next door to J. and M. Scholfield's.

1 two ſtory Frame Houſe, on King ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Iſaac Gibſon's ſtore. One other on St. Aſaph ſtreet, next door to Mr. Few's office—and two ſmall houſes on the wharf adjoining my lumber yard.

Thomas Preſton.

November 25. eo5t

N. B. I do again requeſt thoſe perſons that have my Coniche and other Planes, and Price-Book, to bring them home. T. P.

Mandeville and Jameſſon,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Caſh, Produce, or on the uſual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Conſiſting of

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.

Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum,

Old Jamaica Spirits, for family uſe,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Cognac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels ſtrong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.

Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Liſbon, } WINES.
Malaga, and
Teneriffe

40 caſes St. Eſtaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Iriſh Whiſkey,
100 caſes Weſt Schiedam Gin.
A few hogſheads of choice Molaſſes,
Tenneſſee and Georgia Cotton.

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong, } TEAS,
Hyſon Skin, and
Bohea

Very carefully ſelected from the beſt cargoes for country trade and family uſe.

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Muſtard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Caſſia, Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Florant and Orleant Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimſtone.

Patent Shot, aſſorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

Britiſh Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant aſſortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waiſtcoatings,
Silks, Moleſkins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,
Toilnetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worſted, Cotton and Silk ſtockings,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Iriſh Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and Britiſh Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Fin Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Oſtrich Feathers,
Italian Mantuas,
Fine India Perſians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlaſs, Ticklenburg,
Oſnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional aſſortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

We have juſt Received

A FEW BOXES OF

CHEWING TOBACCO,

Which is ſaid to be ſuperior in quality to Caven-diſh——ALSO

Forty barrels of TAR,

Which will be ſold low.

Hewes & Miller.

October 30. d

BUENOS-AYRES HIDES

FOR SALE.

WE have juſt received 575 large HIDES which will be ſold low for caſh or ſhort credit

Alſo,

A few tierces of RICE and bbls. of PORK

Hewes & Miller.

October 24. d

Printing, in its various branches, handſomely executed at this office.

For Liverpool, direct,

The faſt ſailing SHIP

WILLIAM AND JOHN,

Thomas Woodhouſe, Maſter;

Intended as a conſtant trader. For freight of part of the cargo, or paſſage, (having excellent accommodations) apply to the Maſter on board.

JAMES PATTON.

October 12. 12w

For Sale or Charter,

The Staunch faſt ſailing

Brig NANCY

about 1400 barrels burthen,

Has juſt had a thorough repair, is well found, and will be at HEPBURN's *Wharf*, in a day or two.—For inventory or terms apply to

John Mc Gowan, & Co,

City of Waſhington, or to

Lewis Deblois,

alexandria.

Nov. 30 dtf.

SALT.

2000 *buſhels fine Liverpool SALT,*

JUST ARRIVED,

And for ſale from on board the brig Preſident, by

JOHN TUCKER,

Who has on hand,

20 bbls. New-York prime PORK
30 do. POTATOES
50 hhds. Muſcovado SUGAR
100 bbls. do. do.
30 do. choice HERRINGS
A few bags COFFEE

Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon &
Hyſon Skin } TEAS

2 pipes old Cognac BRANDY, &c.

N. B. Caſh given for FLAXSEED.

November 15. eo

FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcribers intending ſhortly to remove from Alexandria, are deſirous of diſpoſing of that valuable WAREHOUSE, at the corner of King and Patrick-ſtreets, oppoſite *Dawey* and *Mills's*. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe will pleaſe apply to the ſubſcribers.

R. & W. P. Richardſon.

NOTICE.

THOSE perſons who have claims againſt the ſubſcribers are requeſted to bring in their accounts, and all who are indebted will be pleaſed to prepare for ſettlement.

R. & W. P. RICHARDSON.

November 8. eo

N. B. A few Shares in the Bank of Potomac for ſale.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned from harboring, buying, or hiring, or conveying out of the town of Alexandria, a *Mulatto Man*, named FREDERICK; the ſaid Negro having been conveyed to me, by a bill of ſale, from Mrs. Elizabeth Ramſay, dated 18th October, 1790, and having continued in my uninterrupted poſſeſſion from that time until within a few days paſt. And as the ſaid Negro, with others, has been conveyed by me to a truſtee for the uſe and benefit of James Kennedy, junior, all perſons who ſhall hire, harbor, buy, or carry the ſaid Negro out of the town of Alexandria, may expect to be proſecuted for the ſame.

WM. WILSON.

November 29. 6t

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips lately arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

The Subſcriber has for Sale,

(In addition to his former ſtock)

APPLES, in barrels
Cranberries in barrels or retail
Large (New York) Cabbage heads
Rhode-Iſland Potatoes, and Cheeſe—and a few boxes of firſt quality Muſkatel Raiſins, very freſh.

A. Willis.

November 26. 6.*

Drugs and Medicines.

The ſubſcriber has for SALE, at his Shop on the north ſide of King-ſtreet, between Fairfax and Royal-ſtreets,

A large and general Aſſortment of

MEDICINES,

Lately imported from APOTHECARY'S HALL, LONDON—together with the following

PAINTS:

White Lead, ground in oil, and dry, in kegs, 1.4 cwt each.
Red Lead in kegs, 200 weight each,
Venetian Red, in caſks, 200 do. each,
Spaniſh Whiting, by the hogſhead or in ſmaller quantities.
Spaniſh Brown, ground in oil, in kegs 1.4 cwt each, or dry.
Vermilion, Pruſſian Blue, No. 1 and 2, and Patent Yellow.

Alſo, a variety of the moſt celebrated

Patent Medicines now in uſe,

With a few boxes of COLORS of different ſizes.

The above articles will be ſold very low for caſh, or on a credit to punctual cuſtomers.

He will put up, if required, Medical Cheſts for the uſe of private families or for ſea, accompanied with plain and ſuitable directions.

A. Sanderſon.

October 22. taw

TUNIS CRAVEN,

HAS FOR SALE

Beſt Havanna SEGARS in boxes,

And a few Puncheons

NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

November 13. d

FOR SALE,

A valuable NEGRO MAN,

About 35 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

November 29. eo

CASH,

Will be given for well ſecured *Ground Rents*—Application to be made to the

PRINTER.

November 8. eo12t

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcribers, of Alexandria county in the diſtrict of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of ſaid county letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *Abram Hewes*, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 22d day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate.

Given under our hands this 22d day of November, 1805.

RACHEL HEWES, Adm'x.
GEORGE DRINKER,
PHINEAS JANNEY, } Adm'rs.

November 23. 2aw4w

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Left the Little River turnpike road, about the 10th of September laſt,

A Negro Man named *JACOB*,

belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceaſed. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head tolerably gray. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overſeers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent
for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. dtf

A NEW NOVEL.

Juſt Publiſhed, by COTTOM *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store,*

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR,

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

BOSTON, November 21.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London papers to the 29th September have been received at Portland, by the arrival at that place of the ship Eliza, capt. Salter, in 45 days from Liverpool.—A paper of the latest date, has reached town, containing much interesting matter on the subject of continental affairs. From the various documents through which the material points of intelligence are received, it appears, that the several powers, being prepared for *action*, are desirous of shewing to the world that their cause is founded in justice, and impelled by necessity.—The documents are *four* in number, viz. two notes from M. Talleyrand to the Austrian Minister at Paris, the answer of Austria to these notes, and a declaration of the Court of Russia, to that of Austria.—Of the two former, a clear and distinct analysis is given in the following summary and remarks, which we have extracted from Bell's Weekly Messenger, and which contain besides this necessary ellucidation, many other comments on the whole series of papers, that cannot fail of proving interesting to the reader. We have prefered this mode to any abstract or comment we could have given on the subject.

From Bell's (London) Messenger.

STATE PAPERS.

Every thing in appearance, perhaps in appearance only, seems approaching to the long expected point of a general war. The Allied Powers at length employ the only effectual tone, moderate in language, but determined as to the end. The French Court has yielded some of its usual diplomatic haughtiness. Perhaps this preliminary concession, for such it really is in a power which has hitherto held no other language than that of contempt and menace, may lead to an event as yet unexpected, and in newspaper metaphor, the cloud may yet revolve unbroken to its Northern source. It is no miracle in the present state of Europe to see mighty causes terminate in insignificant effects. The next mails may bring peace or battle. So imminent, but so equal is the crisis.

It is impossible to read with due attention the several manifestoes, and official correspondence, without admiration of their unusual style. There is nothing passionate, vehement, or acrid. By a singular and truly French dexterity an enemy is converted into a mediator, and Talleyrand returns his thanks to the Emperor of Germany for his kind mediation with Russia, and condoles with him, that the private views of Russia has baffled their joint efforts. What is the intended inference from this finesse?—Why, that it is not the interest or the wish of the Emperor of Austria to commence the war, but that Russia has compelled him; that the French armies are marching to relieve Europe from the general enemy of peace, the Northern Interloper and that if Bonaparte and the Emperor of Germany were left to themselves, the peace of Europe, and the glory of the French Empire would remain forever undisturbed.

In a point of this importance, however, we will not venture to direct the public judgment. We shall content ourselves with exhibiting the question fully and distinctly before them—and to this end, abstracting all the main points from the extraneous matter, we call their serious attention and leave them to their own conclusion.

The first paper, in point of order is the declaration of Talleyrand, delivered on the 13th of August.

The most material part of this declaration is that which expresses the sentiments of the French court, with respect to Russia, England and Prussia. This part is very important, as it bears upon the main question, negociation or war.

Of Russia, the declaration thus speaks:

"Instead of being desirous of peace, she finds her interest only in war, and founds on its renovation, hopes which she in vain endeavors to conceal. For a twelvemonth past, the French emperor has received nothing but insults from the Russian cabinet. *Being thus attacked in his honor, he has no longer any thing to expect or require of Russia.*

As to England—

"It is not to be hoped such a power would listen to the advice of moderation & justice. The voice of persuasion will here avail nothing. The court of St. James' will not think of peace till it has lost all hope of setting the continent in flames, and covering Italy with blood and carnage."

As to Prussia—

"Prussia has declared at all times that she will in no case enter into any hostile project against France." The declaration then concludes with calling on Austria for the assurance of her neutrality. "A peace will then be the desire and hope of England, and the treaty of Amiens will be restored before the month of January. *The Crowns of France and Italy will then be separated forever.*"

Such is the analysis of the declaration of the 13th. We cannot but think that it leads to those important conclusions, that France is fully persuaded that Russia is unalterably bent upon war—that she is equally persuaded that Prussia will remain neutral—but that Austria who is necessarily the principal, and without whom the other allies are nothing, is wavering.

These conclusions are just; one or the other of these alternatives will occur; either Russia will be compelled by the wavering of Austria, to negociate instead of fighting, or Austria, impelled forward by the bolder policy of Russia, but rendered reluctant by her apprehensions, will struggle for delay, which will be encouraged by the French intrigue, and the assistance of Russia thus rendered nugatory.

The declaration of the 13th of August is followed by another of Talleyrand's, of the 16th of the same month. The substance of this, is to demand that the regiments of Austria in the Tyrol shall be reduced to the peace establishment. It appears, officially from this paper, that Austria has 70 000 men in Italy, as it appears from the following that France has an equal number. This declaration concludes with an affectation of candor and political innocence, in a compliment and appeal to prince Charles. An English sailor would term this French palaver.

There is no inference to be drawn from this paper, except that Italy is less unprepared than has been imagined, that Venice is fortified, and the Tyrol, Styria, and Corinthia in a state of defence. In a word, that every thing is prepared for an active campaign.

These two declarations calling for an explanation from the emperor of Austria, were delivered to the Austrian Minister, the one on the 13th, the latter on the 16th, of Aug. On the 21st of the same month, and previous to any answer from the court of Vienna, the Russian Minister delivered at Vienna, the declaration of the emperor of Russia. This was doubtless intended as the first to answer the French demand. This declaration is the most important of the whole collection, and we request our readers to give it the most serious attention. It forcibly exhibits the two most essential points—the wavering between war and negociation of the court of Vienna, and the fixed, inflexible resolution of Russia to enforce her claim by war, or if submitting to a negociation, to maintain a state of armed truce, while the articles are settling.

The present character of the court of St. Petersburgh, simple, absolute and vigorous, may be fully collected from this able and manly document. The Emperor considers himself as under the solemn obligation of rescuing the states of Europe from French predominance, "of affording them not an illusory, but an effective, immediate and energetic assistance." He will not recommence the negociation under any circumstance, until he has placed himself in a situation to be enabled to assist his allies at the moment when they may be attacked. To this end he has caused to march two armies of 50,000 men each, through Gallacia to the Danube, as a measure of precaution, in order to combine the support of a powerful army of observation with the negociations for peace, which army would be in a situation to prevent all further aggressions during the period of pacification, and to secure at its completion, Austria, and all the neighboring powers, against any further attack on the part of France.

This is indeed as it should be. A peace thus procured will satisfy every power in Europe.

This declaration of Russia is followed by the court of Vienna's answer, of the 3d of September, to the French declarations of the 13th and 16th August. There is in this declaration a very singular passage. Our readers will do us the justice to remember that we never gave into the cry of invasion, and that we boldly declared it as our opinion that Bonaparte employed it only as a pretext for collecting an army for very different purposes. Such is the evident insinuation of the following passage in the Austrian declaration.

"The Emperor of Austria arms not with hostile views. He arms not to operate a diversion against a landing in England. Besides, the execution of this descent, after two years of menace does not seem to be exactly calculated to the present moment."

The whole of this declaration is so well worthy of serious attention, that in justice to our readers we shall give no extracts. The object of the war is here distinctly stated.

"The Emperor arms not with hostile purpose. He arms only for the maintainance of the peace existing between him and France, the peace of Luneville. He arms for the maintainace of those pacific stipulations without which peace would be illusory."

NEW-YORK, November 28.

Arrived, ship Atlas. Spence, 73 days from Bristol. September 28, lat. 49, 50, was boarded by a Spanish privateer, which took out four seamen and put on board four others, two of which were disabled, and one died the 1st of October. October 10, lat. 42, 54, spoke brig Sally and Betsey, of Salem, out 23 days from New York, for Corunna. October 14, lat. 44, spoke a brig 30 days from Amsterdam, for Newburyport. November 2, lat. 39, spoke the ship Orion, Johnson, 5 days from N. York, for Amsterdam. November 14, lat. 38, 26, fell in with the English schooner Roebuck, Westcoat, dismasted, four days from New York, for Newfoundland, took her in tow, and supplied her with spars, &c. and parted from her the 19th when she bore away for Boston. The ship Bristol Trader, Phelps, dropped down in co. with the Atlas, for New York.

Ship Francis Henrietta. Skinner, in 57 days from Rotterdam. Left ship Cordelia, Whilleston, of Boston; ship Octavia, Collins, of Charleston. Sailed for London 12 days before, ship Native from Wiscasset. Ship William and Little John, had arrived about 10 days before from New York. November 18, lat. 48, long. 63, 44, spoke ship William Murdock, out four days from George town for Cowes and a market. Hostilities had not commenced.

BALTIMORE, November 29.

Arrived, schooner Dove, from Portland, and two schooners from Boston.

Also, brig Betsey and Peggy, Low, from Trinidad, and 22 days from St. Thomas. Left, at the latter place, brig Active, Sylvester, of Baltimore, arrived the evening before from the windward. Spoke nothing on the passage.

Also, schooner Good Intent, Key, 26 days from St. Pierres, (Martinique). Left, schooner Jane. Collard, for Baltimore next day. November 11, lat. 28, 34, long. 68, 39, spoke brig Sally and Jenny, Hudel, from Antigua, for Philadelphia. 17th, lat. 36, 37, spoke schooner Rebecca, Bardley, 10 days from New Louisiana for Turks Island.

Also, schooner Raven, Sawyer, from Antigua, and 22 days from St. Bartholomews. Left at latter place the Greyhound, Holmes, of Baltimore, in two days.

Also, ship Hornet, Harlow, from Lisbon. Left there, 21st September, ship Baltimore, Long, for Baltimore, in 10 days October 29, lat. 37, 28, long. 57, spoke ship Nancy, Hobbs, from Baltimore, for Lisbon, out 12 days, leaky, but standing in for this port. Flour 12 to 13 dollars, rising.

Also, schooner Sally, Brayton, 5 days from Nantucket. Passed in the bay sch'r Virginia, for Havanna.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

At the anniversary meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, held at Gadsby's on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

James Patton, *President.*

James Gillies and Andrew Jamelson, } *V. Presidents.*

James Muir, *Chaplain.*

Charles Douglass, *Physician.*

Samuel Craig, James Kennedy, jun. John Horsburg, William I. Hall, } *Managers.*

Robert Anderson, *Treasurer.*

John Ramsay, *Secretary.*

The sch'r Lavater, from Alexandria, bound to Barbadoes, was spoken in lat. 22, out fifteen days.

STATE OF EUROPE.

A German writer has just published an interesting article on the state of the powers of Europe; and the following is the substance of it, as given in the Courant of of Mentz:

At the commencement of the war of the French revolution, which must be considered as the cause of those changes which have produced the present situation of Europe, Russia possessed a territory of three hundred thousand square miles, a population of twenty six millions, and a revenue of seven Millions of louis d'or.

The territory of Austria was 11,149 square miles, her population twenty five millions, and her revenue four million of louis d'or.

Prussia had a territory of 3,800 square miles a population of six millions and a revenue of four millions of louis d'or.

The remaining territories of the German empire comprised an extent of twelve thousand square miles, containing twenty six millions of inhabitants, and produced a revenue of of nine millions of louis d'or.

The territory of Great Britain was then estimated at six thousand and thirty six square miles, the population at nine million and the revenue at seventeen millions of louis d'or.

Russia had gained a territory of 7035 square miles, a population of five millions, and an increase of revenue equal to three millions of Rix dollars, by the last acquisitions in Poland only. This is entirely independent of her late acquisitions in Asia, America and the Adriatic, of her conquest of the Crimea, and by what she obtained by the former partition of Poland in 1772.

Austria lost by the cession of the Netherlands only, four hundred and seventy-four square miles, one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, and a revenue of 8 million of Guilders; and in all, by the cession of Lombardy, Frickthal, the Brisgua, and Artenau, without reckoning the country of Falkenstien, six hundred & seventy three square miles, 2,689,760 subjects and nine million one hundred and twenty five thousand six hundred and sixty three florins of revenue. She has gained by the acquisition of Venetian, Istria and Dalmatia, Independent of the Bishopric of Trent and Brixen, five hundred square miles. Her population is therefore nearly the same as it was before the war.

Prussia lost about 42 square miles of territory, 172,137 inhabitants, and a revenue of 128,249 louis d'or. She acquired by the partition of Poland, 2,053 square miles, and 2,075,700 inhabitants; besides, by the addition of Hildshem, Paterborn, Erfurt, Etchfeldt, Munster, &c. Some artificial accounts, make the present territory of the Prussian states amount to 6000 square miles, the population to 9,000,000, and the revenue to 6 millions of louis d'or; but this estimate is rather exaggerated.

The acquisitions of England cannot at present be easily estimated, as her possessions are daily increasing, and she may be said to keep an equal pace with Russia, as to acquisitions. Her Indian possessions are extensive, and of an incalculable value; but her principal power arises out of her commerce; and the industry of her population.

France possessed before the war 10,000 square miles, 26 millions of inhabitants, and 19 millions of louis d'or of revenue. She now possesses 12,160 square miles, 32 millions of population, and 24 millions of revenue. Her principal acquisitions are.

	Sq. miles	Inhabit.
Savoy	83	280,000
Nice	52	93,000
Piedmont	538	2,357,000
Belgium, and the departs on the Rhine	1200	3,900,000
Genoa	90	350,000

There are, besides, immediately under the dominions of France, Parma, Piacenza and Gustella, with a population of 250 000; and the kingdom of Italy, with a territory of 749 square miles, and 3 360 000 inhabitants, without taking Lucca and Piombino into the account. It must however, still be considered that France can dispose of her allies, and also of other neighbouring states, as she pleases; that Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, the greater part of Italy not included in Bonaparte's kingdom. Holland and a considerable portion of Germany, are under her control, the power of that empire is therefore immense.

Spain has a territory of 9,277 square miles, and 10,000,000 of inhabitants—Holland possesses a territory of 625 square miles, with 2,500,000 of inhabitants; and both powers are directly dependent on France. If therefore, we include all the states, mediately or immediately, under the dominion of France, we shall find that she has at her disposal a population equal to 50,000,000.

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.

Nov. 12 tf

From the Boston Repertory.

OUR COMMERCE WITH G. BRITAIN.

No. II.

IT is impossible to indulge our contempt and indignation at the timid, unforeseeing policy of our cabinet, without thinking of the days of Washington. Never were two men more unlike than Washington and Jefferson, and as to the measures in relation to foreign nations, and still more in the spirit that dictated the measures, the yoke of a conqueror on a free peoples neck would hardly operate a greater change than Mr. Jefferson's reign has produced. We seem to be imbued with his spirit. Switzerland and Holland since their *emancipation*, are scarcely more obsisant to France than we are.

No sooner had the war between France and England commenced in seventeen hundred and ninety three, than Washington issued his wise, his truly wise proclamation of neutrality. The ground of a fair neutrality was decidedly taken, and faithfully maintained. Mad as our people then were for France, for *impious sanguinary hateful* France, this early, explicit and solemn claim of our neutral rights, from both the belligerents, no doubt preserved our peace, because whilst it contributed to restrain many excesses of our Frenchified rabble, it served as a seasonable & official apology for them all. Yet such was the influence and money too of Genet, and such the baseness of the democratic affiliated clubs, that privateers were fitted out in our ports in defiance of law, to cruise against British property, and juries were packed in Philadelphia to acquit the offenders. The case of Gideon Henfield is a memorable proof that in one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, mob law was stronger than the federal authority. A French faction in congress eagerly contested the passing of a law to, restrain these disgraceful and perilous enormities.

In this state of things, portending a French revolution within and a British war without, Washington nobly preferred his duty to his popularity. He sent Mr. Jay to claim justice, and resolved if that application failed to seek it in arms. Every true federalist echoed his language and said 'justice or war.' The French party not in the least interested to get justice, chose to make war on common honesty. Confiscated debts was their cry. Of ships we want none, of taxes we have too many. Let Britain make war on the ships of New England, we will retaliate on the persons and effects of British merchants on the Exchange.

The naval power of Great Britain was then recently invested, by lord Hood's Victory, with the uncontested empire of the sea. Britain had then powerful allies and France was depressed.—Yet not one of the claims of that country, beyond the sound construction of the maritime law of nations, was admitted by Mr. Jay or sanctioned by Washington.

So many solid defences of the treaty successively appeared, that even the sophistry of faction was confounded and silenced. America after a period of infatuation, soberly returned to her senses and to an approbation of the treaty.

After many years experience of the gainful security of our commerce in consequence of that treaty, our country would be guilty of ingratitude worse than the sin of witchcraft, to refuse to the memory of Washington all the honors that are due to the firm patriot and the able statesman —Time has set his everlasting seal to the fame of that man as a chief magistrate. For seven years after the treaty Great Britain never desisted from her claim of obstructing our trade with the colonies of her enemies, but nevertheless, she either forbore to exercise or consented to pay damages for the captures made in consequence. Several millions of dollars have accordingly been actually received by our citizens. Yet this was the *infamous* British Treaty, as the ignorant scribblers of faction affect to term it, while they consider the sacrifice of our rights to France and Spain and the payment or relinquishment of millions, as the *glorious* work of Mr. Jefferson.

Since the renewal of the war in 1803, the British claim of restricting our intercourse with the colonies of her enemies has been openly asserted. The instructions of June 1803 direct the British armed vessels to permit Americans to pass the seas without molestation, in case they are employed in transporting produce direct from the enemies colonies to the United States.—Hence it is a thing officially certain that our administration has known for more than two years, viz. ever since the summer of 1803, that in case of any American vessels being found transporting such merchandize to any belligerent or to any other than an American port, she would be liable to capture and condemnation.

If in this long period of hazard to our navigation Mr. Jefferson has done nothing, has instructed Mr. Munroe to ask no explanations—to make no remonstrances or representations to the British court; but has waited for the evil to grow up to its full size, as we now behold it, the public indignation will inevitably swell into utterance. Party may wish to save his fame, but it will be impossible. The orders or instructions of June 1803 have been published we believe in the National Intelligencer. He cannot with any success stoop to plead ignorance, for *instructions*, if not officially communicated to all the foreign ministers, at the Court of London, yet were undoubtedly published in the London Gazette.

To this point the public will pin its attention. Mr. Jefferson either acquiesces in the restriction of our commerce according to those instructions, or he does not. If he does acquiesce, then let us hear no more of the *infamous* British Treaty, for neither Mr. Jay nor Washington acquiesced in any such thing. Let us hear no more puffs of "*respected abroad.*"

If he disclaims the British maritime principles, then let him tell the world how he has asserted and how he intends to maintain our neutral rights. Are our plundered merchants to be protected, or is Samuel H. Smith to wage a war of invective in the National Intelligencer, to shew to wondering Europe that as we lose our cargoes we resume our feelings, and that though we had not the foresight to remonstrate and want the courage to fight, we have all the dispositions and qualifications to rail.

Further advices from Europe.

DOVER, September 23.

The American schooner Eliza and Katy of Philadelphia which had been detained by the Polecat privateer, of this harbour, J. Thompson master, about three weeks ago with an American ship, as mentioned in a former letter, left the harbour this tide for Rotterdam, the place of her destination, having received her discharge and certificate of clearance from the court of admiralty. She was laden with sugar and coffee, said to be from Baltimore, but suspected of coming directly from some of the French West India Islands; the majority of her crew were native Blacks; she had three whites on board except the Captain. They had been imprisoned for some misdemeanor; upon their release, they entered into His Majesty's service, and were carried on board the Ariadne. The schooner having cleared the inner harbour, and taken her pilot on board, had proceeded through the outward, to the Pier, when she gave three cheers, twice repeated, in exultation of her delivery; but this triumph was not of long duration.

Two Lieutenants of the Ariadne, who had been on shore for the three men who had entered, immediately put off from the quay, in their jolly-boat, in pursuit of her; and, at the same moment, the Puritan privateer, belonging to this port. William Guy, Commander, got under weigh for the same purpose; the sch'r being a remarkable fast sailor, kept to windward for near half a league, when the boat of the Ariadne fired four musket shots at her, without bringing her to, when the Courier cutter, then in the Roads, followed the boat's example, and fired two gun shots; she then hove to, and the Ariadne instantly weighed her anchor, and came up with her; and, having sent a boat on board of her to overhaul her, both put about and returned to these Roads, where they still remain, being accompanied by the privateer during the whole time. It is generally understood, that some recent information had transpired, through some of the men who entered on detention. Two thirds of the cargo of the ship which was sent in along with her, as already mentioned, have been condemned and being from the same port, and for the same destination, some suspicion attaches to her.

September 27.

The American schooner the Eliza and Katy, detained by the boats of the Ariadne frigate, as mentioned in a former letter, has come into the inner harbour; it is expected, that not only the cargo, which is sugar and coffee but the vessel will be condemned as enemy's property.

NAPLES, August 13.

No new shocks followed the tremendous earthquake of the 26th of July, and the public mind became somewhat more tranquil. Within these few days, however a violent noise was heard in Vesuvius, which indicated a fresh scene of horror.

The inhabitants of the towns of Torre del Greco and Annunziatta, situated at the foot of the Mountain, fled with the most valuable of their property. Yesterday, about half past nine o'clock at night, an extremely violent eruption of Vesuvius took place, from the crator which was opened in the year 1794.

The lava quickly spread over the plain, to the distance of four Italian miles, and proceeded towards the sea, which it reached about three in the morning. It divided at its origin, in two branches, one menaced Portici, but fortunately turned off again, and united with the other branch; so that the fiery stream formed a kind of Island.

At the spot where it discharged itself into the sea suddenly arose a promontory of volcanic matter. The whole of the district covered with lava was in a flame for twenty minutes, and exhibited an awfully magnificent Spectacle; the blazing trees burning with a white, and the lava with a red flame —When the river of lava reached the sea it began to foam horribly & vast whirls of water and fire produced by the two contending elements, were presented to the eye of the spectator. Many of the inhabitants of Portici saved themselves by water But the place remained uninjured by the lava; though its current passed so near it not a single person perished. It is hoped that this eruption of the volcano, will secure us from farther earthquakes.

The damage sustained by the vineyards from the torrent of Lava is estimated at sixty thousand ducats, many naturalists are of opinion that, several provinces of the kingdom are entirely undermined, and that they will consequently sink at some future period, and be overwhelmed by the sea.

The following receipts, relating to an article of considerable magnitude, both as it relates to our home consumption and to exportation, are recommended to our country friends, with an assurance, that their excellence has been tested by repeated experiments.

AN EXCELLENT RECEIPT FOR CURING HAMS.

For 10 hams; 1 lb. salt petre, 2 lbs. brown sugar, 3 1 2 lbs. fine salt: mix all these together, and rub each ham well with it, then pack them down in a tight cask, and let them so remain for three weeks. Then make as much strong pickle as will cover the hams, to which add three gallons lie: boil and skim this pickle, and when it is cold pour it over the hams, and let them remain in this pickle for three weeks more then drain and smoke them with green hickory.

ANOTHER.

For 24 hams; 6 lbs fine salt, 8lbs. brown sugar or 3 pints molasses, 1 lb salt petre; mix all these ingredients together, and rub each ham well with them. Pack them down in a tight cask, and let them lay five or six days, then take them out, turn them, pack them down again, and sprinkle them lightly with salt, let them remain five or six days more: make a pickle strong enough to bear an egg, cover them with it, let them remain a month, when they will be fit to smoke.

ANOTHER.

Four ounces salt petre, 1 lb. brown sugar, 8 pound coarse salt, 4 gallons water: boil the whole together and take off the scum as it rises. When this pickle is quite cold, pour it over the hams, and let them remain in it eight weeks, when they will be fit to smoke.

N. B. The hams should not be packed too close.

VIRGINIA MODE OF CURING HAMS.

Rub each ham with two tea spoons full of salt petre, and let them remain for 8 or 10 hours, then mix brown sugar with fine salt, till the salt is brown, and then rub each ham well with this mixture, and pack them down in a tight cask; sprinkling salt very lightly over every layer let them remain for twelve or fourteen days, then unpack them, and put those that were on the top, at the bottom, and any pickle which they made, pour over them, and in two weeks more they will be fit to smoke.

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, at four o'clock in the afternoon will be sold on Hartshorne's wharf,

The schooner

HARRIOT,

Well known to be

The fastest sailer belonging

TO THIS PORT,

Burthen 102 and a half tons. A credit of three and six months will be given for approved, indorsed, negotiable notes.

P. G. Marsteller.

Dec 2 dts.

Just Received From Norfolk.

Large Malaga Grapes (in Jars or by retail,)

Muskadel and Bloom Raisins in boxes, of a Superior quality,

Fresh Prunes in boxes,

Together with

Rhode Island Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Beats, large Cabbages, Cranbaries, and a few Patent Cheese equal to English Cheese—Oranges, Limes, and Soft-shelled Almonds.

Abel Willis.

Dec. 2. d6tp.

Russia Clean Hemp.

A few tons of the first quality for sale, by *John. G. Ladd.*

Dec. 2. dtf.

STOPPED,

From a Negro Boy, on Sunday, 1st December,

A BANK-NOTE, supposed to be stolen.

Any person proving the Note, may have it again by paying for this advertisement. Apply to

Josiah Browning.

December 2. 3t

FOR SALE,

Two adjoining half acre lots, situated *on Fairfax & Oronoke streets.*

For particulars inquire of Andrew Jamieson in Alexandria, or the subscriber in the city of Washington.

MICHAEL NOURSE.

Dec. 2 d3tp.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Lost last evening, between West End and Fairfax or, King street;

A Gold Watch, Chain, two Seals and Key:

ONE of the Seals without the stone, the Dial of the Watch two sets of figures, single cased and half capped.

Whoever has found the same and will return it to the printer, shall receive the above reward.

December 2. d

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET.

HAS IN THE PRESS,

And will be published in about two weeks, in a beautiful octavo volume, on fine wove medium paper, neatly bound and lettered, price *Two Dollars*, a new and very highly interesting work,

ENTITLED

A NORTHERN SUMMER;

OR,

Travels Round the Baltic,

Through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and part of Germany, in the year 1804,

By JOHN CARR, *Esq.*

Author of the STRANGER IN FRANCE, *&c. &c.*

On hand the following Valuable Books,

Debates of the Virginia Convention on the adoption of the Federal Government.

Pinkerton's Modern Geography, two large octavo volumes, and a beautiful quarto Atlas, containing sixty-three Maps.

Blackstone's Commentaries, (Judge Tucker) five volumes.

Bacon's abridgement of the Law, 7 vols. octavo.

Vine's abridgement o the Law in 28 octavo volumes bound in calf, London edition.

Hening's New Virginia Justice.

Revised Code of the Laws of Virginia.

Marshall on Insurance.

Park on ditto.

Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, twelve volumes octavo London edition.

Same Book Philadelphia edition, in eight vols.

Domestic Encyclopædia, five volumes octavo.

Holy Bible, in four volumes octavo, printed on fine wove paper with an elegant type.

Anacharsis's Travels, four volumes octavo.

Gillies Greece, four volumes octavo.

History of England, by Hume, Smollet, and others, 12 volumes octavo, the two last contain the History of the American Revolution.

Edward's History of the West Indies, a new edition published by subscription, three volumes are received.

Commercial Dictionary, three volumes octavo.

Boyer on the Diseases of the Bones, 1 vol. 8 vo.

Dictionary of Commerce, one vol octavo, just published.

Robertson's History of Charles the 5th.

——————— of America.

Johnson's English Dictionary, improved by the addition of Walker's Standard of pronunciation.

British Classics thirty-nine volumes 12mo. bound in calf.

Volney's View of the United States.

British Spy, (Letters of)

Curtius Letters,

Bell's Surgery, 7 vols. 8vo. bound in calf.

Medical Extracts, 5 vols. octavo, calf and gilt.

Rollin's Ancient History, 10 vols 12mo.

Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols. 12mo. *&c. &c.*

R. GRAY,

Keeps constantly for Sale,

An extensive assortment of Latin and English School Books, writing paper, playing cards by the gross, dozen or single pack; paper hangings; bandbox and bonnet boards; blank books of various sizes ready made, or made to any given pattern at a short notice, ruled with faint lines, bound with Spring backs, or Russia banded; common and pocket almanacks, for the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

December 2. 1aw4t

N. B. Dr. Ree's Encyclopædia will be put to press in about two weeks, those who wish to possess this valuable work at a moderate price, had best leave their names with the subscriber as soon as possible, as the price will probably be raised after the publication of the first volume.

Robert Gray.

TO BE SOLD,

On SATURDAY the seventh day of December next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Five valuable Lots, laying in the town of Alexandria, at the intersection of Water and Wolfe streets. For the greater part of the purchase money a liberal credit will be given, and the terms of sale made known by applying to

George Gilpin.

December 2. 6t

TO BE LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by *Thomas Matthews*—Likewise, the HOUSE and LOT occupied by the subscriber—who has four elegant EIGHT DAY CLOCKS for sale.

E. JANNEY.

10th month, 25th. 2awtf

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, Sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it

From LUTHER MARTIN, *Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.*

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this medicine is its being suited to every age and constitution & contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaidres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the base of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its the salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 1aw

FINAL DIVIDEND.

THE Commissioners in a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued forth against *John Gill*, of Baltimore, merchant, intend to meet on the sixteenth day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the office John Caldwell, Esquire, No. 18, North Calvert street, in the city of Baltimore in order to make a final Dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend;—and all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

JAMES H. HOOE, WM. MAC CREERY, } Assignees

Nov. 15. (28) d16t

COUNTY of ALEXANDRIA.

NOVEMBER 16, 1805.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of this county, a Negro Lad who calls himself MOSES. He says he was born of a free woman in Bladensburg, state of Maryland, and was sold at the sale of a Mr. Ross, of Bladensburg, to a Mr. Smith and a Mr. Green of New Orleans, and that he was persuaded to leave there by a Mr. Marshall, on pretence of getting him his freedom, and was brought to New York, and from there was sent to Alexandria, in the care of a Mr. Spencer, until the arrival of Mr. Marshall, who pretended to be his master, and left him in the care of Mr. John Gadsby, of Alexandria.—The owner, if he has any, is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

J. Campbell, Jailor.

November 22. 1aw2m

☞ This Mr. Marshall drew a draft on the Honorable John Marshall, Chief Judge of the United States, which was protested as a forgery, it was in favor of some gentlemen in New York.

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer.

6000 weight of COFFEE, *For sale, by* Roberts & Griffith.

November 30. d4t

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court, of the said county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Bowling, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Elizabeth Bowling.

November 30. sm&tu

☞ The *Household Furniture*, belonging to the estate of the above named John Bowling, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, for ready money, at the house of the late John Bowling, in King-street, Alexandria, on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of December next. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday the third of December (if fair, if not the next fair day) will be sold to the highest bidder, at the plantation of the late SAMUEL ADAMS, *deceased, near the Little Falls of Potomac,* FOR READY MONEY,

Ten or twelve valuable Horses,

All the Stock of SHEEP, CATTLE AND HOGS, THREE WAGGONS, ONE CART, and all the PLANTATION UTENSILS. A set of Blacksmith's tools; one Copper Still, with various other articles too tedious to mention.

Hannah Adams, Adm'trix.

Fairfax County, Nov. 12. saw6t

Pursuant to the Decree of the Honorable A. C. HANSON, *Chancellor of Maryland, I will attend at the House of* JOHN GADSBY, *in the town of Alexandria, on the 6th day of next month at* 10 *o'clock in the morning, to dispose of at* PRIVATE SALE,

A certain Tract of LAND,

Lying in Charles county, state of Maryland, containing about 800 acres; and one other TRACT lying in the county of Montgomery, containing 519 acres in the same state, both were tracts belonging to the estate of General *George Washington, deceased*. The terms of sale will be twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by a bond and approved sureties.

Bush. Washington, Trustee.

November 12. law4w

Valuable Property for Sale.

I will sell, either for cash, or on a liberal credit, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria:

ONE half acre LOT, on Cameron street, with a neat two story frame dwelling-house thereon, with 4 rooms on a floor, a stone walled cellar with two apartments in it, and a kitchen adjoining; part of said lot is neatly paled in and manured for a garden.

Also, one half acre LOT adjoining the above with four small tenements on the same. As the houses stand off the street they leave all the front to be built on.

Also, one half acre LOT on Prince street, with a small frame dwelling house on the same, the house standing back on the lot leaves yet all the front to be built on. The whole lot is under good fence and subject to a light ground rent.

Also, about fifty feet of ground, fronting on Royal street, with three small tenements adjoining the dwellings of Doctor *Rose* and *John Sutton*, Esq. in fee simple.

Any person may know the terms by applying to Messrs. *Douglass* and *Maxdeville*, in Alexandria, or to the subscriber, by letter, at Concord, Sussex county, state of Delaware.

Jesse Green.

November 2. 12w5w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of *Thomas Sangster*, deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, otherwise suits will be commenced; and those having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them for payment on or before the third Monday in December next, otherwise they will be excluded all benefit of the said estate.

MARY FERGUSON, JOHN SANGSTER, } Admrs.

November 23. raw3t

Boarding-House Opened,

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,

In the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

Nov. 1 eotf.

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